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THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Julian Pauncefort was introduced to President Harrison by Secretary Blaine, May 3, and made the following cordial address.

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the Queen, my august sovereign, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. In fulfilling this pleasing duty I desire to express my sense of the distinguished character and special importance of the mission which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confide to me, and to assure you that no effort shall be wanting on my part worthily to discharge so great a trust. My utmost endeavors will be devoted to the object which Her Majesty and her people have so much at heart, the maintenance of the relations of peace and friendship which happily subsist between Great Britain and the United States, and the strengthening, if possible, of the many ties which unite those two great English-speaking countries, destined to exercise the most beneficial influence for the advancement of civilization and the promotion of happiness throughout the world. I believe that the citizens of the United States reciprocate the feelings of amity and good-will I have expressed, and are animated by the most kindly sentiments towards Her Majesty and her people. I am also convinced that in my relations with the Government of the great country over which you preside I shall meet with that spirit of justice and conciliation for which her statesmen are so eminently distinguished. Such qualities it will ever be my earnest wish to emulate, and the circumstance that I enter upon my diplomatic functions at the time of the Washington centennial, when a national tribute is being offered in this country to the greatest of her sons, will ever be associated in my memory with the distinguished honor I have had this day of being presented to the Chief Magistrate of the States. I beg, sir, in conclusion, to offer you the assurance of my highest respect and esteem.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

The President replied :

Mr. Minister: The pleasure I have in receiving from your hands the letters whereby Her Britannic Majesty accredits you as her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States is enhanced by the earnest assurances of good-will with which you have accompanied their delivery. It is gratifying that Her Majesty's choice of a representative charged with the expressions of sincere amity between the two nations has fallen upon one whose official station for many years past has induced an intimate acquaintance with the relations between the United States and the British Empire. *I am happy to assure you in return, of no less zealous efforts on my part and on the part of those who are associated with me in the Government to perpetuate relations of peace and friendship between the United States and Great Britain.* It is especially pleasing to know that you, as the representative of the British people, have been an interested and friendly observer of our national commemoration of the inauguration of the first President of the republic. To yourself, personally, Mr. Minister, I am glad to offer the greeting due to your distinguished reputation and eminent qualities.

IN APIA'S HARBOR.

On Apia's harbor God looked down
Upon the murderous ships of death ;
The sky was darkened with his frown.
"Where is the peace I brought?" He saith.

"O, Christian States, are ye my sons,
With your bold flags of war unfurled,
Your naked swords and shotted guns
Ready to desolate my world?"

There on the reefs the wild seas moan,
And hurtled from the brazen sky
Furious burst the dread cyclone,
For, sorrowing, God had breathed a sigh.

FAITH.

P. R. GIFFORD.

There are two kinds of faith, one a natural faith, which belongs to animated nature throughout the universe. Faith, the gift of God, which stands in connection with saving grace, acts upon and influences the mind. Believers in Christ should bear in mind that such is the depth of heavenly mysteries that without faith it is impossible to please God or to draw water from the wells of salvation. Faith, like the bucket in the well, is the receiver to convey to thirsty souls that which satisfies an immortal thirst. In the infancy of animal existence, when the babe is crying for something it cannot name—something suited to a certain want—without seeming consciousness it reaches out for an object—grasping with tiny fingers whatever object is in its way, in order to find something to satisfy nature's craving. By instinct it is taught that whatever satisfies is worthy of confidence. Thus it is that natural faith may be considered coeval with animal existence. Very striking is the analogy between the two kinds of faith—that which is adapted to a spiritual nature is the gift of God, not to be rent asunder from "the grace of God which bringeth salvation and hath appeared unto all men." Scepticism is at work and long has been to divide asunder what God hath joined together.

"Faith looks to her home on high,
Hope casts round a cheerful eye,
Love puts all the terrors by,—
With gladdening power."

Most gladly did I receive *faith* as the gift of God when Jesus spoke to the ear of my soul, saying, "I will ; be thou clean." Infected with the leprosy of sin, the cry was raised in faith to Him who alone forgives sin. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean." At once the agony of despair fled, and a song of everlasting praise filled the soul. A song both old and new—forever new—unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood.—*Friends' Review.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The holiest of all holidays
Are those kept by ourselves,
In silence and apart—
The secret anniversaries of the heart.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "because I have preached so much without notes."